

Act's Proclamation—The Mexican Question.

PARIS, June 13, 1902.

reason, which, we are semi-officially assured, will have done its work, and be ready to return to France by next early spring.

Atropos of the republic on the budget, very well worth any study of the present, particularly with a view to American study, in the present, I can only make room for one other word to gratify you about the tax-battered readers of "it" that "myriads live in misery." The calculated expenses for 1912 amount in round numbers to \$345,000,000, of which more than one-half, \$181,000,000, are to be absorbed by interest on the national debt. In other words, less than one-half of next year's calculated income goes to meet what you may call the next year's immediate living expenses. It is necessary to budget these estimates of the "ordinary budget" of 1913, will be governed by the extraordinary calls of that year? Already the War Minister and the Minister of Marine are crying aloud and sparing not in the interest of the Mexican expedition.

To return again to the starting point of intervention—the scheme of Gallo-American intervention in our civil war. I say intervention, instead of mediation—they are not interchangeable terms. These very popular articles on, and semi-officially promulgated rumors about mediation, are, in effect, a more intervention favorable to the South. It is discreditable, this fact. But it is a fact, whose importance Mr. Davis recognizes and counts upon. Is it wise in us to ignore it? How much longer need we be brayed in this mortar of war among the foolish wheat of the Border? A foolish white virgin in New Orleans forgets her holyhood, under the natural, not excusable excitement, provoked at sight of the enemies of her father or brother, and whisking contemptuously her skirts towards, averting her prettiness from our handsome New-England boys, is proclaimed down by our Government, as a moral delinquency, condemned to a moral death. I say so, worse, if it is not actually proclaimed, had a meaning, that it is to be practically exemplified, than physical death. But a black person, man or woman, hesitating to meet and welcome and worshipfully aid in the interest of common deliverance, these same Northern forces (unless he chance to bring a steamer with him and some guns as a peace-offering) are sent back, or refused entrance to our lines, and he comes to the same thing—is sent back. I say so, the gentle treatment of the South is usually, irritated by the hostile opinions and political purposes of the "governing classes" of Europe, when our own Government, under the influence of our governing classes—Sham Democrats and shilly-shally, perhaps, and perhaps not, mulish Border men—backs and flirts and loozies with its [seemingly] emasculated Federal-state-manship, toward our Southern men; we do not hesitate to degrade ourselves in the eyes of all the rest of the world by a stupidly futile attempt at war upon Southern white women; we have finally overcome our hesitation to confiscate certain categories of the goods and chattels of our Southern enemies—and we still defend their sacro-sanct rights of property in our only Southern friend, at the expense of 200 white life per diem, and of paper money, which Mr. Republican Davies is supposed to spend to keep us so limited!

We would not, have we a secured right to quarrel with, the confusion of our best European friends, the malicious malice of our worst European enemies, the swelling glow of approaching triumph of the representatives abroad of our Southern ex-brethren? Faithful, I will not say among the faithless, but eminent among the many European friends made in England and on the Continent, and who are not afraid to speak the plain political right, and are not afraid to speak the plain political right, the cause of the Union, whether Union border-state-manship will do or forbeare, are *The Daily News* of London and the *Journal des Debats* of Paris. Now, last week, *The Daily News* speaking in high and just indignation of President Cárter's book on the "white man's political right" in the phrase "While all Europe has been blundering about in the wilderness of contradictions in which the Americans themselves seem lost." The *Italics* are mine. Why seem lost, why be lost? Why not take a lesson from those who lately brought us a C. A. S. war-ship, and follow, as their kind in search of freedom were used to follow, guidance from heaven, a *fixed pole star*!

The *Journal des Debats* has lately a controversy with the semi-official *Constitutionnel*, and has won the worsted. The *Constitutionnel*, bleating with so short a memory that it left away back in the middle ages the principles of confiscation, "came down," as our vulgar say, with a masterly howl upon the barbarism unworthy of the last century, exhibited in the Confiscation bill that has recently been voted by the American Congress. The *Debats* set up a defense on this ground—pleading that really the bill confers no new principle, was really a bill on the basis of a principle held by Southern Rebels. The controversy began on occasion of telegraphic reports from America. I need not say that when the whole truth came to be known, the *Constitutionnel's* shrewd skepticism triumphed over the *Debats's* naive faith in the courage and in the sincerity of the Northern champions of human freedom. *Quod Erubuit* is a phrase, a yet a year ago, our favorite maxim, applied to the leaders and leaders of the Southern Rebellion. Despite repelling with awe will, the latter phrase seems now faintly commended to our own ears. And by whom? If those who should have kept away that bitter draught.

I am not fond of dirt-throwing; else, nothing easier than to triumph over English and French the political horror at our Confiscation bill, as a recent middle-age.

middle-age, nineteenth century, by reminding: I much horrified journalists of the semi-official variety, that, within eleven years, the real estate of the Orleans family, no member of which offered the slightest opposition to the Government of the day was all sequestered; so much of it as was not confiscated by arbitrary decree was decreed to be sold within a certain date; the half that was *confiscated* supplied a large part of the annual revenue of the Imperial Legion of Honor.

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tary of Hayes, accredited near her Majesty's Court.
 think of it, Richardson & Co. Try and see if you
 State Democratic quality could not struggle with its
 feelings, and gulp what Queen Isabella voices as
 matter of courteous, politic, common-sense course.
 Try, I say, Richardson & Co.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, June 26, 1867.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) presented several
 petitions in favor of a Ship Canal from Lake Michi-
 gan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) presented petitions
 for the passage of a Bankruptcy act.

Mr. ROYCE, from the Committee on Pensions,
 reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. F.
 C. Smith.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.),
 the bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to
 aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Rail-
 road was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.), the
 bill to increase the compensation of the Justices of
 the Customs for the Northern District of New-York
 was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution, that the Sec-
 retary of War transmit to the Senate the report of
 Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, and all the
 statements of that Commission. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to can-
 cel the treaty with Great Britain, for settling
 pressing the slave trade, was taken up.

Mr. CARRIE KINGSLEY, of New York, offered
 On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio), the bill
 for the admission of the State of Western Virginia
 into the Union was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said there was a con-
 dition in the bill which recognized Slavery till the
 end of the year 1863 so that the bill would admit a
 State into the Union, to which he (Sumner) was
 opposed. He offered as an amendment that
 within the limits of the said State there shall neither
 be Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than
 punishment for crime, whereof the party shall be
 duly convicted.

Pending the question the Senate resolved itself
 into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of
 Judge Humphreys.

Mr. SUMNER, from their places on the platform
 on either side of the President's room.

The House being notified, came over in a body,
 and took seats on the floor of the Senate.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate
 to the summons issued for West H. Humphreys,
 showing that he (Humphreys), could not be found,
 was read.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made a proclamation
 calling on West H. Humphreys to answer to the
 charge made by the House.

No answer being made, the PRESIDENT pro-
 tem, stated that the Managers, on the part of the
 House, were at liberty to proceed in support of the
 impeachment made by the House.

The names of the witnesses subpoenaed were then
 called by the SECRETARY of the Senate.

Andrew Johnson not answering, he was, on mo-
 tion of Mr. BINGHAM, called by the Managers on the
 part of the House, excluded from obeying the sum-
 mons, on the ground that duties of a public char-
 acter rendered it impossible for him to attend.

Most of the witnesses having answered to their
 names.

Mr. TRAIN, on the part of the Managers of the
 House, opened the case, analyzing the articles of im-
 peachment, and briefly stating what he intended to
 prove against the defendant.

Mr. SENATOR GRAM, on the part of the Managers,
 offered in evidence, first, the Message of Franklin
 Pierce of March 24, 1853, nominating West H.
 Humphreys for Judge of the District Court of the
 United States for the Eastern and Middle Districts
 of Tennessee; second, the journal of the Senate
 confirming that nomination; third, an affidavit of
 the confession issued by the President to
 West H. Humphreys.

Jacob M. Gavit was called as a witness and ex-
 amined by Mr. BINGHAM, and testified as follows:
 Reuben H. Humphreys, of Tennessee; was Clerk of the
 District Court of the United States until some time
 in October, 1861, when there was a Court established
 there styled the District Court of the Confederate
 States, over which West H. Humphreys presided as
 Judge, and in May or June, 1861, he (McGavit) was
 sworn in as Clerk of that Court; Humphreys was
 sworn him to take an oath to support the Confederate
 States; the records of that Court were destroyed
 were destroyed. The Receiver about two days
 after the fall of Fort Donelson. Witness produced
 a note from Judge Humphreys, received about four
 days after the fall of Fort Donelson, directing him
 to carry the records to Murfreesboro.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio)—Put the note in
 evidence.

Witness further testified that he had not seen
 Humphreys since that time, and did not know his
 whereabouts.

The records of the Confederate Court were pro-
 duced, showing that Humphreys ordered the change
 of cases to the Confederate Court, and money in-
 volved in suits of non-residents to be turned over to
 the use of the Confederate States.

Isaac Lytle was next sworn, and testified as
 follows: Lytle was Deputy Clerk of the District
 Court of the United States under Humphreys; judg-
 ments were entered in the trial docket of the Con-
 federate Court in Humphreys' own hand-writing
 on suits against non-residents under the seizure ac-
 tion act for the use of the Confederate States; there
 were also suits of a criminal character, brought
 against citizens of the United States for treason
 against the Confederate Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY testified to the managers
 that the Court would be much prolonged, and if they
 would be called to the aid of the Confederate Court
 the Confederate States that would be abundant evi-
 dence for impeachment. He would be willing to
 vote for impeachment on that ground.

The witness further testified that some of these
 persons who were brought into court for treason
 against the Confederate States gave bonds, while
 others took the oath of allegiance or enlisted in the
 Confederate service; the confederate States might
 if they would enlist in the Confederate army; those
 who refused to take the oath of allegiance or enlist
 were remanded to jail; their only offense was ad-
 hering to the United States; some of these persons
 were brought into court by soldiers of the Confed-
 erate army; some of them on the order of Hum-
 phreys; Humphreys had gone South; witness had
 not seen him since February.

John Hugh Smith, sworn—Was a lawyer; resided
 in Nashville; knew Humphreys; he had held no
 office in the Court since the act of Secession in Tennessee,
 in June, 1861; on the last Saturday of December,
 1861, at a political meeting in Nashville, Humphreys
 made a Secession speech, and used arguments in fa-
 vor of the State seceding; the tendencies of his
 speech were calculated to bring about a conflict of
 arms; in conversations with witness, Humphreys
 expressed himself in favor of the secession of Tennes-
 see.

B. Scoville sworn: Sometime in October,
 1861, he was arrested on a warrant emanating from
 the so-called Confederate States, and taken before
 Humphreys, on the charge of sedition and rebellion
 against the Confederate States, and giving aid and
 comfort to the United States, for having said a
 United States flag would float over the capital of
 Tennessee and all the capitals of the seceded States.
 The Judge told him he was a dangerous man, but de-
 cided that he was not an armed man. Witness was
 released and he paid the \$100.00 bonds which were
 executed. He told Humphreys that a prominent law-
 yer of Nashville had said as much as (witness) had.
 Humphreys replied that if he knew who the lawyer
 was he would arrest him in less than 24 hours.
 Humphreys then told him (witness) that he thought
 he should increase his bail to \$250.00.

The next witness called was William G. Brown-
 low, who, being sworn, testified: I reside in Knox-
 ville, Tennessee, when I am at home; I have
 known West H. Humphreys for about twenty
 years. I stepped into the Court-house at the time
 Mr. Dickinson was on trial before the so-called
 Court over which Judge Humphreys presided. I
 stood for back in the room as a silent observer of
 things; I did not remain long, and did not hear
 much of the examination; Mr. Dickinson made a
 short speech, in which he defended himself, and I
 understood him to decline taking the oath of allegi-
 ance; he was much affected, and shed tears; the
 agreement was that he should go out of the country,
 and he packed up his trunk to leave; he was
 charged with being a Union man, a stubborn, unyield-
 ing Union man; he was among the wealthiest mer-
 chants of Knoxville, and a man of unimpeachable
 character and high standing; afterward the case
 was reconsidered, and they agreed to let him stay if
 he would give bonds in large amount, with security
 to keep the peace and for his good behavior. It
 was not his wish or will, I think, but his friends
 gave them for him. I was present, also, at the trial
 of Dr. Burbridge. He was a Union man, and was
 charged with being a traitor. He was a strong Union
 man, and had made a company of cavalry.

to escape through the Cumberland Gap and go to Kentucky and join the Union army. Judge was captured and confined as a prisoner by the Rebel army. He was kept several weeks at Cumberland River, and then drove in on foot by a company of Rebels. He escaped, but they led the horse after him, and returned to let him ride. The next morning he was marched into the court-room, between two rows of infantry, with muskets and bayonets, and I followed with the crowd. Judge Humphreys made a speech. I am aware that I am under violent, vindictive, political, stamp-speech on the bench. There was one of those errors there, a man from Chattanooga by the name of O'Connor, with a Palmetto badge upon his chest. I know there was some talk about it. Judge Humphreys, in that stump speech—I recollect the sentiment, though I cannot agree to repeat the words—in the case of Thompson, said he would have to take some names; he would fall under his civil jurisdiction whether it would fall under the military branch of the Government. Then, in the military authority must be upheld, and leave the citizens to understand that he would be backed up in his Court by Zolliekofer, who had bayonets and muskets enough to suit an old Judge. There was, perhaps, some excuse for his saying so, as there was a strong intention on the part of the Union men to put down both Zolliekofer and the Rebel Court. They afterwards got Zolliekofer to the Nashville Jail. The fact that O'Connor was a Tennesseean, however, did not move fast enough against his Secession haste, and he migrated to Charlotte, S. C., and after he came back he was put upon this jury. There was talk of indicting some of them for treason against the United States, but Judge Humphreys met that by saying that such could be no treason commit, and we were now in a revolution, and he was not at pains to say that the usurping of the Federal Government, and the atrocious conduct of the present President of the United States, all together had released Tennessee from any obligations to the Government whatever. This was said by this Judge on the bench in a stump speech, in either September or October, 1861. Judge Humphreys appointed a Deputy, called a Commissioner to act in his absence, and he was a warlike Court sitting all the time, and he did all the time, except that the Commissioner was badly drunk, and fell in the gutter. His name was Robert Reynolds, a large man, and a beastly drunkard. The Guards had to take him out of the gutter and put him in the guard-house—a fair representation of the Southern Confederacy. [Laughter in the galleries.] I was arrested in the afternoon of the 6th day of December of a warrant issued by this Commissioner for a warlike Government with treason, and for editorial. The warrant cited the materials. I was then publishing a newspaper. My friends volunteered without my solicitation to make up a bond of \$100,000 as security for my appearance before the Confederate Court. The reply of the Commissioner was that it was not a bailable case, and the Marshal committed me to jail. While I was in jail in the month of December, Judge Humphreys came back. I understood you to keep the officers came into the jail, and told me I ought not to be in that place—it was no place for me. I told him I thought so too; but the authorities of his bogus Government thought otherwise. He told me if I would go with him to the court-house—Judge Humphreys was on the bench and take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. I myself refused. He referred to him that he had no other Government, and maintained he had but recognized the Southern mob, and they never had been recognized by any civilized nation on God's earth, and never would be [suppressed applause in the galleries], and that I would see the Southern Confederacy, and him on top of it, in the infernal regions before I would take the oath of allegiance to his Government. They never released me any longer after that. [Laughter.] Judge Humphreys and his Court were a terror to the Union men of East Tennessee all the time. He was always making violent harangues from the bench, and I regarded him as one of the most violent Secessionists we had in our State. I was kept in the main jail-room, with about 150 others, about five weeks, and then, being taken with a typhoid fever, they took me to a private house with a double room, and I was well cared for, for my comfort and protection, but always thought it was because those who were in the jail ceased to volunteer in the army where I came. I was in jail from the 6th of December till the 3d of March, lacking three days of three months. I was finally discharged from the prison upon the order of a Mr. Benjamin, purporting to be the Secretary of War to the Government of the Confederate States, and the Railway road the letter in the Court, stating that the honor and faith of the Confederate Government was pledged to me as out into the old Government among the people with whom I sympathized, and if I were convicted he would feel bound in honor to intercede with the President for my pardon. Robert Fox, the Deputy Marshal, came with the order from the Court of Marshall, Reynolds, and the other judges. The president had been released and imprisonment. A Captain of the Rebel army accompanied him, and as soon as he released me, or in about three minutes, he turned around to me and said: "I am directed by Gen. Carroll to re-arrest you by the military authorities." So I was freed and out of Judge Humphreys' possession for about three minutes. This Ramsey was the Confederate Attorney for the whole State of Tennessee. He was James Buchanan, and then entered into the service under Davis. He had on a military suit, and was, or pretended to be, a Captain. He had undertaken to raise a company, but was very unpopular. He had got about 36 men, and was drawing the rations for about 60. This was found out, and he was drummed out of camp as a rascal, which in my judgment qualified him still more extensively to serve the Confederate Government. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM, of the House of the Management, said that he would offer no more evidence, thinking that the charges abundantly proved. He should, therefore, demand of the Honorable Court, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the People of the United States whose liberties had been so outraged by this reckless Judge, that a conviction be had of impeachment upon the charges proved against him.

The PRESIDENT, *pro tem*, then put the question whether the accused was guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged in the articles of impeachment submitted to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said he should vote for impeachment of Humphreys on the ground that while holding an office as Judge of a United States Court he had assumed to act as a Judge of the Confederate States. But he (Saulsbury) would not commit himself to any of the declarations or sentiments of the managers on the part of the House.

The accused was declared guilty on the first article by yeas—Yeas 37, Nays 35 Senators present.

Sens. Bayard, Curtis, Johnson, Peatrice, Rice, Simmons, Stark, and Wilson of Massachusetts were absent.

On the second article, charging him with supporting and advocating the act of Secession, Mr. Browning voted not guilty; guilty, 35.

On the third article, charging him with organizing armed rebellion, the vote was: guilty, 32; not guilty (Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster, and Harlan), 4.

On the fourth article, charging him with a conspiracy to oppress by force the Government of the United States, guilty, 37; not guilty, 10.

Nearby Browning, Cowan, Harris, Henderson, Keenly, Latham, McDougal, Newhall, Ten Eyck, Wilson (Mo.).

Mr. Saulsbury was excused on the fifth article, and the vote was unanimous. On the sixth article, on a specification charging a confiscation of the property of citizens—Nay guilty, 31; Guilty, 19.

The Court then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Court again met.

Mr. FORSTER (Rep., Conn.) offered the following question, to be put to the Court: Is the Court of opinion that West H. Humphreys be removed from office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee?

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) moved to add, "And that he be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States."

Mr. FORSTER said he had followed the precedent in the case of Judge Pickens of New-Hampshire, and if the question was drawn as a whole, any Senator could ask for a division.

Mr. TRUMBULL was not satisfied with this. This was not one proposition as a whole.

The PRESIDENT pro tem suggested that both propositions be read and decided. They were divisible.

Mr. Trumbull announced that when adopted—Yeas 37, Nays 10.

Mr. DAVIS (Sen., Miss.) called for a division of the question.

The first part of the question was then adopted. Yuns, 33; Nays, none.

The second part was then adopted. Yuns, 33; Nays, none.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem* then pronounced adjournment. It is hereby ordered and decreed that Wendell H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court for Tennessee, Middle, and Eastern Districts of Tennessee, be and is removed from said office, and that he shall be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Members of the House, shortly after assembling, proceeded to the Senate to attend the Count of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphreys. When the members returned to the hall, Mr. WASHINGTON, on the part of the Managers, reported the proceedings and results of the High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. WALTON (Rep., Va.), rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read a communication in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, entitled "The Intelligence Book Job," sent thither by one of its Washington reporters. He thought it due to himself, who introduced the resolution to withdraw a seat in the reporters' gallery, that the charge made in that article should be investigated. He therefore moved the following:

"Resolved, That the Publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, on the authority of one of their correspondents, have defamed and libeled a gentleman, a permanent member here, by making applicable for the purpose of obtaining the action of the House, impecuniously, corruptly and maliciously, charges, if true, involving a breach of the privileges of the House, and if false, respect to any Member of this House or others, which are implicated, is a breach of the privileges accorded to reporters by the courtesy of the House. Therefore,

Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed forthwith to inquire by whom, and on what authority such charges and any other contained in the article referred to, were made, and to make a thorough investigation as to their truth or falsity, and report all the evidence to the House, with their opinion thereon, and such resolutions as they shall see meet, and direct said Committee have power to send and receive papers, and to report at any time."

The resolution was adopted by 102 against 8—namely: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Ely, Franchet, Frank, Lansing, Lovejoy, Trimble, Washburne.

The House passed the Senate bill, to provide additional medical officers in the Volunteer Service.

The members then returned to the Senate, to proceed to that body to hear judgment pronounced on the impeachment case.

After they returned therefrom, the House adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NALACKE'S THEATRE.—Reception on Third street.—"Two Fathers."—Returned Volunteers—"Ethics Married;" "My Two Fathers."

SIMON'S GARDENS.—Broadway.—"The Daughter of the Regiment;" "The Beggar's Opera;" "The Rag of the Dance."

ANNAS KROG'S THEATRE.—"Faust;" "The Cricket."

WINTER GARDEN.—Broadway.—"The Wizard's Temple."

PUBLIC THEATRE.—No. 436 Broadway.—"Melo;" "The Day Boy."

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 95 Broadway.—George Christy & Minstrels; Quartette and Musical Company.

MRS. CAGARETTE'S THEATRE.—Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street.—"Promenade Music and Equivocal Performances."

KIRKLAND'S GARDEN.—Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street.—Opera and Ballet Performances.

AMERICAN MUSIC.—Broadway.—The American Langbert, Grand Old Circusmen Nott, Whale, &c.; "Vonguerd;" or, "The Bohemian of Paris," day and night.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—No. 635 Broadway, day and evening.

CHARLES'S GALLERY.—No. 713 Broadway—"Cinderella" and other fine pictures, from 2 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A grand concert by the pupils of the Twentieth Ward Grammar Schools, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers, will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, July 2. His Honor, the Mayor, will preside. The exercises will consist of solos, duets, and choruses, by 600 performers; also, drills, tableaux, &c., accompanied by Bellworth's band. Tickets 35 cents each; to be had of any of the school officers, teachers, or pupils of the Grammar Schools of the Twentieth Ward, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7, exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. G. Van Cott, Peter Lodewick, and J. F. Williams are the Committees.

The Olympic Theatre, No. 485 Broadway, is opened under the leaseholdship of Mr. Samuel Colville. Miss Mary Provost is the leading performer.

The Summer examination of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place in Monday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Rolt. G. Baskin is the Superintendent.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A fair for the relief of wounded soldiers will be held at the ball corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, this afternoon and evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The tenth anniversary of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Sabbath evening, the 29th inst., in the Madison Avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street. The Rev. Dr. Hague will preside.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

It is proposed to give the third tea party to the parents of the school children of this institution this evening. Yesterday the children had a picnic, by invitation of Hugh N. Camp, esq., on his private grounds on the Harlem River, where he treated them to an abundance of strawberries. The children enjoyed the treat greatly, and returned in excellent spirits.

NIGHT DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

Postmaster Wakeham, among his many improvements, has provided for the delivery of letters at any hour in the night, enabling strangers and others passing through the city to procure their letters without staying over till morning.

SCHOOL RECEPTION.

The annual reception of Primary School No. 2, in Bayard street, took place on Wednesday last, and was largely attended by the friends of the children. The exercises, which consisted of solos, choruses, speeches and dialogues, were conducted in a manner rarely seen at exhibitions of this character. Among the thirty-two specimens which made up the programme, it would be difficult to select any that particularly excelled, for where all did well it would be hard to discriminate. It must have been gratifying to the parents of the pupils to witness the degree of intelligence and mental advancement displayed by them, and the reception tells well for the character of tuition dispensed by the teachers of this school. On the whole it was an exceedingly enjoyable and interesting affair.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

From the regular weekly statement of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, it appears that during the week ending June 24, of the persons under the care of the Commissioners, 32 died, 1,333 were discharged, 989 were sent to Blackwell's Island and 46 to State Prison; and that 6,893 persons remained under their care at date; being an increase of 136 on the number of the previous week.

ANOTHER SALE OF PRIZE CARGOES.

Yesterday the cargoes of the prize schooners Henry Middleton and A. A. View, consisting of 700 barrels of spirits of turpentine, about 70 barrels of rosin, and other goods, were sold at Wheeler's stores, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, by Simon Draper. The amount realized on both cargoes was upward of \$30,000.

STRAWBERRIES.

Although our crop of Jersey strawberries is about done, there is yet, and will be for some days, a good supply in market from the growers north of this city. The first shipment from the Rev. Mr. Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived in this city this week, and sold, we are told, at 35 cents per quart.

not, exceeding a pint each." They were raised by Triumph de Gand variety, and very large, but not larger than those sent daily to the City by L. M. Jones from his strawberry farm in Westchester County, which the Five Points Mission boys work. It is no longer proper to rank strawberries among the "small fruits," when they grow as large as old-time apples—that is, over five inches in circumference.

YET A FEW MORE.—Yesterday the Excise Commissioners did a better business than they have done on one day for a long time. Doubtless the new police order had something to do with it. They granted sixteen licenses to liquor dealers, which, at \$20 each, amounts to \$180.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Fourth annual Picnic of the South Baptist Sunday-School, the Rev. W. Bliss, pastor, took place yesterday on Randall's Island. There were about 350 participants, and they all returned last evening greatly delighted with the day's enjoyment. They were received and welcomed by the courteous Warden, Mr. Wm. H. Stephens, and the children in his charge, who, with their band of music, escorted the excursionists to the grove. Capt. Upman of the 33d Regiment, informed the children of the Island in military line and drilled them, when they acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. Remarks were made by the Rev. W. Bliss, and by Capt. Upman, who complimented the young soldiers for their proficiency in drill. The Warden, on behalf of the boys, made a suitable reply. The excursionists were subsequently conducted through the several buildings and to their boat, when they took their departure feeling much indebted to Mr. Stephens and the children of the Island for their hospitable entertainment.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—Margaret Lounsbury of 10 Hudson street appeared before Judge Osborn, at the Essex Market Police Court, and made complaint against Edward Dwyer, claiming to be her husband. She stated that she was married to him, on the 22d inst., at St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church, corner of Chambers and Duane streets, by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Carney. She has since associated with him as a stranger, and she still living, and avers that he knew that fact when he married her. It appears from the evidence of another witness that the prisoner's real name is David Higgins, a native of Poland, but he was married in Poland to Adela Epstein who now lives in Hester street; that said marriage took place in August, 1893. The prisoner is 29 years of age. A police officer claims to be a native of Germany. He is held for examination.

CONVICTS' CASE.—Charles Neumann held an inquest yesterday at the house 150 E. 12th street. No. 13 Spring street, on the body of Agnes Egan, 22 years of age, who committed suicide by taking laudanum at 9 p. m. on Wednesday. The deceased is represented as an intemperate woman, and had been drinking. Louis Dora, a German porter, 48 years of age, residing at 2, 22d Street, was found, suspended at 11 a. m. yesterday, in the bed-room. Forensic embarrasment is the supposed cause.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—James Fitzpatrick, a laborer in the employ of August Legros, No. 110 Canal street, appeared before Judge Brennan and made complaint against Max Smith and Mary Thompson, notorious shoplifters, charging them with larceny. They were detected in the act of stealing several pieces of ribbon, and were held for examination.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—At 3 p. m. on Wednesday, James Kelly, aged 45 years, No. 101 East Eleventh street, was accidentally killed by the falling of a wall at Nos. 102 and 103 of that street.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—At 2 a. m. on Thursday an unknown man was seen to walk overboard at the foot of Broadway street. Officer Parish hastened to render assistance, but the man had disappeared.

[Advertisement.]

McCLELLAN is pushing on his forces to Richmond, and BARNUM is driving everything before him at the trains, where scores of thousands congregated daily to see the Novelties and superb Dramatic Performances, and all for a trifle.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING. 65
At Erano's, 68 Fulton st.,
30 per cent below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and receive how to train their children to be useful and happy by the new treatise, Examination of Fowler & Wells, 238 B'way.

[Advertisement.]

CONSTITUTION WATER is a certain cure for Cancers and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Sold by Druggists. **MORRAN & ALLEN, Agents, 41 Cliff St., N. Y.**

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—During the repairs now in progress at Fulton Ferry, which will occupy several weeks, the boats on that line do not carry any vehicles. The company would promote the comfort of passengers very materially if they would place on its decks a sufficiency of benches. As it is now, it is impossible at some hours of the day for half the passengers to procure seats. By adopting this suggestion, all could be accommodated.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic Regular General Committee met on Wednesday night, and had quite a stormy time in regard to the report of the Committee on the Thirteenth Ward Election, which threatened at one time to end in a serious row, but was eventually settled by the adoption of the report of the Committee. The delegates were allotted, and all progressed quietly thereafter.

The Central Democratic Club held a meeting the same evening at their headquarters, opposite the City Hall. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing the importance of a reorganization of the Democratic party, and the necessity of harmonious action. Addresses were made by the Hon. Theodore T. Tomlinson of New-York, Alderman J. L. Dongas, and the Hon. Stephen B. Cushing, who dwelt upon the duty of restoring the Union and preserving the Constitution intact. The party was called upon to sink all party differences, and to unite for the common cause.

Last evening the Ward and Town Republican organization of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, assembled for the purpose of enrolling the names of Republican voters, in accordance with a provision in the by-laws of the General Committee. The meetings were held under charge of the Ward associations, the object being to obtain a record of the voters entitled to vote at future primary meetings.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation in which he calls attention to the observance prohibiting the firing of crackers or fireworks of any description, between the present time and the 4th of July, stating that the law will be rigidly enforced. The attention of the police is called to the matter.

ALMOST A MURDER.—A man named Albert Upston was arrested and taken before Justice Colahan yesterday, charged with an assault, with intent to kill. The parties reside in the same house, No. 101 East Division. Mrs. Scanlan attempted some interference between A. M. Wood and Upston, who were quarrelling, when the latter turned upon her and struck her several violent blows with a ballet of wood, breaking her arm in two places and inflicting other injuries. The accused was committed to jail to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon the woman, the result of which it is feared will not recover.

EULTON FERRY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SIR: I have noticed a suggestion in your paper in relation to the management of the Fulton Ferry in reference to the so-called "hard-boiler" passage tickets. "I may be mistaken," says Yankee's privilege, "I guess" you correspond to the in-laid rubber traffic. If a real improvement in tickets is sought, let the Company issue cheap paper tickets and let the passengers release them. It now hands out a package of dirty tickets disagreeable to the senses of sight, smell, and touch. Frequently these tickets are covered with writing and sketches obscene and filthy. In-laid-rubber tickets are liable to these objections, and if they last longer the objections are so much increased. Give us clean tickets every time, and never re-use one. This would please the public, in the opinion of

W. B. H.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night, the house of Mr. Wm. Smith was feloniously entered and robbed of jewelry worth \$50. No arrests.

BOWTIE. June 24. The propeller *Quincy*, from Detroit to the port, was ashore during fog, above Point Alton, as the *Carroll* state. A steaming got her off without any damage to engine or cargo, at an expense of \$245.